

Funding Provided to SMI Populations within Maricopa County

A. County General Government

The IGA between Maricopa County and ADHS pursuant to Arnold vs. Sarn:

Services to the SMI population (This cost is adjusted annually based on the cost of delivering services)	\$23,963,397
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Services to the non-SMI population, general mental health and substance abuse (This cost has stayed the same)	\$ 4,856,576
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Total	\$28,819,973
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B. Adult Criminal Court

There is little doubt that community programs and treatment for the mentally ill can effect rates of incarceration. Because of a lack of adequate community treatment and hospital or housing alternatives mentally ill individuals frequently default to treatment or institutionalization in the criminal justice system.

When an individual is charged with a crime be it for a misdemeanor or a major felony, they have the right to be competent at the time of trial. If after evidence is presented the court believes that the defendant is not competent and cannot be restored to competency the charges MUST be dismissed. At that point the defendant can be civilly committed or simply released to the community.

If a patient is determined to be restorable to competency then the court decides whether the defendant would be best restored in the community or at ASH. In the great majority of the cases in Maricopa County the defendants are in jail and have not been able to make bond or are unable to be released from custody for other reasons; the issue of release to the community is determined apart from competency issues. In virtually all cases where a defendant is in custody that custody status is not changed and the defendant will be ordered to ASH for an attempt at restoration.

If a defendant is determined by ASH to be not restorable then the individual is dealt with as if never assigned to ASH (i.e., the individual is either released to MMC for civil commitment proceedings or to the 'streets.')

The county pays for outpatient restoration on a fee for service basis. Success with outpatient restoration is variable since the incentive to get better and then go to trial is minimal.

Presently there are approximately 12,500 SMI RHBA designated patients in Maricopa County with a capitated rate of approximately \$6800 per SMI patient per year paid the RBHA for services.

At any given time there are approximately 150 **identified** SMI individuals within the jail. All but 13 of 150 defendants were charged with felonies. In total, 3 defendants were readmitted to ASH for continued treatment. In FY 98/99 there were 1,348 **identified** SMIs incarcerated. Approximately 1/3 have a diagnosis of schizophrenia with 20% being bipolar. Approximately 10% are diagnosed with depression with the remaining numbers covering a panoply of diagnoses.

Program costs:

Adult Rule 11	\$ 120,950
Juv Ment Comp	\$ 172,950
No-Shows (adult and juv)	\$ 36,600
State Hospital for patients ¹	\$ 114,243
Invoices	\$ 67,000
Total	\$ 511,743

Staff costs for FY98/99 are as follows:

Professional Contracts	\$ 193,900
Forensic Staff Salaries	\$ 69,618
Commissioner Salaries	\$ 30,510
Forensics Database	\$ 30,000
Total	\$ 324,028

C. Correctional Health Services
Psychiatric Services

1. Juvenile Detention

Area	Category	FY 99 Annual Expenditure	Unit of Measure	Annual # Units	FY 99 Daily Expenditure
Juvenile	Psychiatrists	\$78,000	Encounters	1,546	\$50.45
	Psychologists	0			
	Counselors	0			
	Nursing	0			
	Pharmaceuticals				
	TOTAL	\$78,000		1,546	\$50.45

Correctional Health Services (CHS) provides 20 hours per week of psychiatric care to juveniles in the Durango and Mesa Juvenile centers. This psychiatrist is available on an emergency basis Monday through Friday from 8:00-5:00. The following services are provided:

- On-site evaluations and assessments for ongoing continuing care

¹ In July, we paid for patients who remained too long after the court received the report.

- Emergency assessments for psychiatric/behavioral problems
- Telephone support and consultations with nursing staff
- Medication adjustments
- Consultations with Probation, ABS, outside providers and parents
- Recommendations for care after release from Detention.

2. Adult Population

The average daily population in the Maricopa County jails in FY99 was 7,065. On September 14, 1999, the population was 6,498 with 1,567 of those being sentenced inmates and the remaining 4,931 being pre-trial.

a) Adult Inpatient

CHS operates two (2) licensed psychiatric inpatient units. On the psych units, counselors see the patients daily; psychiatrists see them at least once per week or more often as needed. Routine staffings are held daily and staffings that are more extensive are held every 30 days.

Area	Category	FY 99 Annual Expenditure	Unit of Measure	Annual # Units	FY 99 Daily Expenditure
Adult – Inpatient	Psychiatrists	\$367,795	Avg. daily	88	\$59.15
	Psychologists	\$32,688	Census	88	\$59.15
	Counselors	\$495,996			
	Nursing	\$748,154			
	Pharmaceuticals	\$255,367			
	TOTAL	\$1,900,000			

1) D2, Durango Inpatient Psychiatric Unit:

- Licensed 92 bed facility (not used to capacity – double bunking is used on a limited basis as a matter of policy)
- FY99 total number of admissions: 636
- FY99 total number of discharge: 609
- FY99 Average daily census: 41.23 days
- Houses acute females and provides services to stabilize them. Also provides longer-term care for both male and female chronic, more stable patients. Services include medication education, group counseling, limited behavioral management programming as well as discharge planning. Has a “kinder, gentler pod” which strives to provide a protective environment for those with special needs (developmentally disabled). The unit prepares a large number of mental health petitions to commit people to treatment to the County Psych Annex rather than release into the community because of dangerous behavior.

2) 63, Madison Inpatient Psychiatric Unit:

- Licensed 120 bed facility (not used to capacity – double bunking is used on a limited basis as a matter of policy)

- FY99 total number of admissions: 1234
- FY99 total number of discharges: 1229
- FY99 Average daily census: 49 days
- Houses acute male patients and provide various psychiatric services to stabilize the patients including medication stabilization. Does a large number of mental health petitioning to commit people to treatment because of dangerous behavior.

The general composition of psychiatric units by diagnosis is:

Dually diagnosed:	70%
AXIS II:	5%
Primary substance abuse:	5%
AXIS I:	20%

b) Adult Outpatient

Area	Category	FY 99 Annual Expenditure	Unit of Measure	Annual # Units	FY 99 Daily Expenditure
Adult – Outpatient	Psychiatrists*	\$493,908	Encounters	19,293	\$33.71
	Psychologists	0			
	Counselors	\$60,832			
	Nursing	0			
	Pharmaceuticals	\$95,703			
	TOTAL	\$650,443		19,293	34

***This number includes \$17,000 for remanded juveniles**

CHS also provides less intense services to chronic mentally ill patients, general counseling to inmates needing crisis intervention and referral services upon discharge to inmates in the general population (outpatient). Outpatient psychiatric staff also monitor patients released from the inpatient units for stability.

Correctional Health Services FY99 Expenditures

Juvenile	\$ 78,000
Adult – Inpatient	\$1,900,000
Adult – Outpatient	<u>\$ 650,443</u>
Total	\$2,628,443

D. Adult Probation Department

Maricopa County Adult Probation currently supervises 450 probationers with a serious mental illness, with an additional 20 probationers on a waiting list. The local Regional Behavioral Health Authority provides case management services to approximately half of these clients. Probation Officers are finding their role changing from ensuring compliance with probation terms to locating mental health treatment for this population.

Many probationers have co-occurring disorders of substance abuse and mental illness. Often probationers requesting services are deemed ineligible for SMI services under the

guise that their symptoms are substance-induced, although they may have been incarcerated for several months. Once deemed ineligible, the client's only recourse is to file an appeal.

The appeal process through the local RBHA is not conducive to allowing the client or the client's advocate to present a fair case. Adult Probation Officers will routinely provide extensive documentation, only to be told documentation is not necessary.

Due to these issues, as well as an inability to find adequate housing for these individuals, Maricopa County Adult Probation has been placed in the situation of providing case management for this population. Maricopa County has established a jail diversion program used for stabilization and housing up to 25 clients with serious mental illness. The probation officers assigned to these caseloads are serving by default in the capacity of RBHA case managers. There are numerous other populations that could be served by redirecting the SMI related funding. Those include, but are not limited to, sex offender treatment, substance abuse treatment and domestic violence programs.

A breakdown of the costs associated with case management services for this population is as follows:

Personnel	\$ 722,119
Transitional Living Center	\$ 596,806
Psychiatric Services	\$ 20,000
Training/Technical	<u>\$ 12,000</u>
Total	\$ 1,350,925

This figure does not include costs associated with incarceration of these individuals due to decompensation. Unfortunately, Maricopa County is forced to utilize the jail as a treatment center due to an inability to access SMI services in the community.

E. Maricopa County Juvenile Court

There were approximately 575 mental competency evaluations conducted on juveniles before the Court for a delinquent petitioned offense. The Office of Court Appointed Counsel (OCAC), reports \$172,950 were spent for the mental competency evaluations. OCAC has reported an additional \$36,000 spent on adult and juvenile "no shows" to an evaluation appointment, indicating most of the "no shows" are juveniles.

Juveniles referred to outpatient mental competency restoration programs numbered 105. Funds are appropriated to Maricopa County Juvenile Probation for outpatient restoration treatment by the Administrative Office of the Supreme Court. Currently, the AOC provides MCJPD \$10.6 million dollars for treatment services for our entire probation population. On average, restoration outpatient treatment services are totaling \$15,500 a month.

Outpatient restoration is provided within our detention facility when inpatient treatment is unavailable at the Arizona State Hospital. Of the 105 juveniles referred for outpatient restoration treatment, 20 were treated in our detention facility. Attached charts show following restoration treatment, 15% of petitions for delinquent offenses are dismissed and 3% continue on to be adjudicated. However, 82% of the cases are still pending restoration treatment.

The length of stay in detention is increased when dealing with a juvenile with mental health needs. In FY 98-99, the average length of stay in detention was 13 days with a daily cost of \$80.00. The length of stay increases, as do the costs, when attempting to provide services to this population. As indicated by the graph, juveniles remain in detention as additional 42 days as a treatment plan is developed for them. The \$80.00 daily cost is increased by \$50.00, as reported by the Correctional Health Department in providing psychiatric and pharmaceutical services. Last FY there were 430 juveniles detained with mental health needs. At an additional \$50.00 and an additional 42 days, the cost is **\$903,000**.

The juvenile probation department has committed staff to supervise this specialized population. Currently the county funds 12 positions at a cost of **\$523,741**.

Daily Detention Cost for SMIs	\$ 903,000
Probation Personnel	\$ 523,741
Total	<u>\$1,426,741</u>

F. Adult Probate Court

From 1997 through 1998, there were substantial increases in both new mental health filings (28%) and hearings (20.6%.) Although statistics are not available that specifically document why these increases have occurred, it appears that a significant number of mentally ill individuals have not received treatment through the behavioral health system before reaching a crisis level that necessitated court-ordered evaluation and treatment.

There are four judicial officers that hear mental health matters and sign mental health orders. The cost of their services and that of support staff is **\$103,512** per year. The substantial increases in both filings and hearings have resulted in judicial officers spending more time on mental health than in past years. If the situation can be avoided by mentally ill individuals receiving treatment prior to the individual reaching a crisis level, the filings and hearings should drop significantly and the judicial officers would then be able to allocate their time to Probate or the other divisions. This would reduce the need to hire additional judicial officers to perform tasks in Probate or the other divisions.

SMI FUNDING BREAKDOWN FY98-99

	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
A. Public Fiduciary	\$ 1,004,676	\$ 0
B. Adult Probation Department	\$ 12,000	\$ 1,338,925 ²
C. County General Government	\$28,819,973	\$ 0
D. Adult Criminal Court	\$ 805,771	\$ 0
E. Correctional Health Services	\$ 2,628,443	\$ 0
F. Adult Probate/Mental Health Court	\$ 103,512	\$ 0
G. Juvenile Court and Probation	<u>\$ 1,426,741</u>	<u>\$ 186,000</u>
Total	\$34,801,116	\$ 1,524,925
Grand Total		\$36,326,041

² Pass through from Administrative Office of the Supreme Court.